

LEE'S VETERANS MADE TO COME TO AID OF GEN. SICKLES

Mrs. Longstreet Promises to Raise Funds He Owes State.

WIDOW OF HIS WAR-TIME ENEMY

She Tells Him She Will Secure Money From "Ragged, Destitute, Maimed Veterans Who Followed Lee" Before North's Hero of Gettysburg Shall Go to Jail.

Promises Aid of South if Refused by North

Greenville, Ga., January 27.—"I will raise the money to relieve General Sickles of his embarrassment, if New York pushes the prosecution and none of his Northern friends go to his aid. The ragged, maimed veterans of the South will respond to the need of one of the most gallant soldiers America ever knew."

This statement was made today by Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, widow of the Confederate general, after the publication of her telegram to General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, and the State Attorney-General at Albany, offering aid in the soldier's financial difficulties.

"Mr. Sickles always spoke of General Sickles as the hero of Gettysburg," the statement continues. "They were opposed to each other in the bloody battle of the war, and General Longstreet, in the last autograph letter he ever wrote, September 19, 1902, to General Sickles, told him that the taking of the peach orchard by the blue corps, won battle for the Union forces."

"It was General Longstreet's detachment that shot off the leg of the brave Union general," General Longstreet said. "Sickles can well afford to leave a leg on Gettysburg, for he has made sure his place forever in the hearts of Americans."

"I have made no plans as yet, but if General Sickles needs my aid and the aid of the South, he will get it."

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

New York, January 27.—General Daniel E. Sickles, Gettysburg veteran, charged by the State of New York with a shortage of \$2,000, was arrested at his home to-day by a sheriff of the County of New York. He did not have to go to jail because his counsel furnished a bond of \$40,000. Apparently, General Sickles, who told the sheriff who arrested him that he was ninety-two years old, was prepared for the Ludlow Street Jail. When the officers entered his home they found the old warrior sitting in front of a desk upon which were his books, a military uniform and sword, and by his hand was a telegram from Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, the widow of Lieutenant-General Longstreet, of the Confederate army, who had ordered his men to fire upon the fighters under Sickles. This telegram promised that there would be raised upon the veterans who had followed General Lee the money that the general had turned over to the State.

Wife and Son Turned Away

Hardly had the formalities of the arrest been completed and the diminutive sheriff walked down the steps of the old Fifth Avenue home to the clicking of many cameras. Presently the old colored servant of the general's, the son of the warrior, Stanton, and his mother. They demanded an audience. The keeper of the outer portals disappeared into the doomy halls of the house. Presently he came back again with the word that the general would not see his wife and son. The two swung upon their heels and went back to the Hotel Albert, around the corner. There Stanton stood.

"This is no way," he shouted, "for a father to treat a son."

He told reporters to return to-night, and promised to produce papers reflecting upon his father's past.

The development of the morning in the Sickles case had consisted principally of speeches delivered by Sheriff Harburger, in reference to the battle of Gettysburg, and the well-known lawyer, Mr. Harburger, also there were some on the part of the sheriff with each speech. The sheriff checked his sons to show a letter from General Sickles, which read:

"Dear Friend Harburger,—Perhaps it will interest you to read the enclosed pamphlet, from which you will see from Lieutenant-General James Longstreet that I won the very great and decisive battle of Gettysburg, and that Lieutenant-General Phil Sheridan, of the Union army, agrees with General Longstreet, my adversary."

Wife Refuses to Go On Bond

While the sheriff was showing his letter up at the Hotel Albert, Stanton Sickles was saying:

"My mother could qualify for the bond demanded if she so desired, but she will not do so. The whole affair will be straightened out very soon, in much less than three weeks. When the claim of the Bowers Bank against the General's Fifth Avenue properties is foreclosed in a week or so my mother will need only to bid the amount of that claim to become the owner. She has a claim of \$60,000 with \$15,000 in interest, another of \$25,000 which she advanced to save General Sickles' war relics, another of \$5,000 she loaned to save the furniture and another for the \$3,000 I took to Albany last week for her to pay on account of this debt, for the monument commission for interest on all of that and her dower right of one-third interest in the equity additional."

Daniel P. Hayes, counsel for General Sickles, notified Sheriff Harburger by telephone at 2 o'clock this afternoon that he had procured a bond for his client's release. Thereupon the sheriff thrust his papers in his pocket and with

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NOT DRAFTED; NOT PRESENTED

Allies Gain Further Time Before Final Break Comes.

TURKEY SHOWS NO SIGN OF YIELDING

Balkan Delegates To-day Will Examine Note in Which Porte Is Informed That Unless It Has Something Fresh to Offer Negotiations Will Be Broken Off.

London, January 27.—The special committee appointed by the Balkan plenipotentiaries drafted a note to-day notifying the Turkish plenipotentiaries that they propose to break off the peace negotiations. The note was not submitted to the Balkan plenipotentiaries, which held no meeting to-day. Instead, the delegates gave a luncheon in celebration of the saint day of Sabat, the patron of the Orthodox Church.

The note as drafted is very brief. It reads that the Porte, which since January 4 sittings of the peace conference have been suspended, without Turkey making any move toward their resumption, while events in Constantinople are the best proof that Turkey is not anxious to meet the demands of the allies concerning Adrianople and the Aegean islands will be negative.

On this account, unless the Turkish delegation has fresh proposals to make, the note points out, the allies see no alternative but definitely to break off negotiations.

The Serbian ex-Premier, M. Nikolaevitch, will give a luncheon to-day in honor of the other plenipotentiaries, at which a meeting will be held for the purpose of examining the note. Thus another day will be gained before facing the question of reopening the war.

Regrets That Turkey's Head of the Turkish delegation, in an interview to-night, said he deeply regretted the obstinacy of the allies, which, he declared, was not only against Turkey's, but against the world's interests. He added:

"This obstinacy is the more regrettable because while Bulgaria does not need Adrianople, either for defensive or offensive purposes, this town is indispensable to Turkey on account of its historic, sentimental and religious associations. Turkey would be weaker from a military point of view possessing Adrianople than without it, as the present war proves, for a whole army is now immobilized inside that fortress."

Turkey has shown a yielding spirit toward the allies, ceding a larger area than their own countries before the war. What was the use of determining the conference if the allies were determined to make no concessions whatever? The object of all conferences always has been to find a compromise through mutual giving way.

If the allies had played a noble part by renouncing Adrianople, the friend and ally of Bulgaria, as Austria became the friend and ally of Germany after the war of 1866. By claiming Adrianople, if Bulgaria ever gets it, there will be an insuperable barrier between the two countries and the two races. The spirit of revenge in Turkey will be stronger and deeper than that still left in France over the loss of Alsace-Lorraine forty-two years ago."

Said Halim Appointed

Constantinople, January 27.—Prince Said Halim, President of the Council of State and chairman of the Committee of Union and Progress, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Reign of Terror

Constantinople, January 27.—The French Reign of Terror as rivalled in Constantinople to-day, when wholesale arrests were made and among them were the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Instruction of the Kiamil Pasha Cabinet.

A military tribunal was declared by the young Turks, with Zekki Bey as provisional president, and Turkey was under military dictatorship. The Sultan is practically powerless, and Kiamil Pasha himself is under the strictest surveillance by the men of Enver Bey. The revolutionaries, fearful to arrest him, in view of the indignities that went up from all quarters when Nazim Pasha was assassinated, Constantinople is now convinced that the aged commander-in-chief of the army would be a liability in the event of a coup d'etat.

CORN SHOW IS OPEN

Large Crowd Present on First Day of Exposition.

Columbia, S. C., January 27.—Despite a drizzling rain a large crowd, including many members of the State Legislature, attended the opening to-day of the Fifth National Corn Exposition.

Formal opening exercises this afternoon were preceded by the showing of the International opening of the various exhibits, which include those from twenty-seven State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in as many States.

Keen interest was manifested in the exhibit of the Federal Department of Agriculture, presenting a general view of the various activities of the department and dealing in an educational manner with many perplexing agricultural problems peculiar to the South.

Simple but impressive ceremonies marked the formal opening. Addresses were delivered by Thomas C. Thompson, Mayor of Chattanooga, Tenn.; S. C. Mitchell, president of the University of South Carolina, and Wade Hampton Gibbs, Mayor of Columbia. South Carolina Day at the exposition will be celebrated to-morrow by a parade of militia, school children, college students and decorated floats. Among the speakers who will be heard is Governor Cole L. Blease, Governor of South Carolina.

The exposition will continue through February 8.

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USE C. & O.

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WOLFGANG WOLFE NOW UNDER FIRE

Sensational Fight Against Democratic Plan of Tariff Revision.

WAGE REDUCTION THREAT IS MADE

Manufacturers Present Unbroken Front in Opposition to Lower Duty on Cloth and Ready-Made Clothing. Committee Shows No Sign of Changing Plan.

Washington, January 27.—Protectionists and tariff revisionists had a running fight in the House Ways and Means Committee to-day, which was continued to-night. The wool tariff was the issue, and the manufacturers presented an almost unbroken alignment against reduction of duty on wools, which held no meeting to-day, though favoring reduction of the duty on raw wool.

It was the most sensational fight made at this session against the Democratic plan for revision of the duties in the coming extra session.

Your schedule has never been out in the memory of living men," suggested Representative Palmer, of Pennsylvania, to G. M. Stafford, president of a Cleveland enterprise.

Threat of Lower Wages

Mr. Stafford contended that the tariff could be reduced in the event the Democratic party chose to take the responsibility for a possible reduction of wages of the woolen mill employees. The witness testified to 8 per cent dividends from his mill last year, and Representative Harris, of New York, suggested that it was rather unbecoming for him, in view of the big profits of the industry, to hold out a threat of wage reduction.

Through William Goldman, of New York, its president, the Association of Clothiers declared that while free wool was desirable, it was too revolutionary and it endorsed the proposed Democratic rate of 20 per cent ad valorem on raw wool.

The National Association of Manufacturers, comprising 100 of the woolen mills of the country, through its president, John P. Wood, of Philadelphia, presented a schedule of rates as a suggestive proposition.

Wood admitted that the schedule was approximately the same as the present tariff law.

The committee showed no signs in the examination of changing its tentative plan for a revised woolen schedule along the lines of the Democratic bills of the two previous sessions of this Congress, which provide for 20 per cent ad valorem on raw wool and from 25 to 35 per cent on ready-made clothing and other articles.

Frank P. Bennett, of Boston, editor of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, argued for the re-enactment of the Wilson law of 1891, at the outset of the day's hearings. This would mean the entire removal of duties upon wool and a reduction of the tariff upon woolen goods to 30 per cent.

Loss to Farmers

He said that would be in the interest of both the manufacturers and of the sheep husbandry in the United States, and declared that the wool tariff distorted sheep husbandry by encouraging growers to keep unprofitable animals. The duty of 35 cents upon the pound of raw wool had imposed a tax of nearly \$100,000,000 upon the American people, besides hampering manufacturers, the witness said.

Joseph D. Holmes, of New York, a woolen expert recommending ad valorem and domestic production, said ad valorem duty on wool, with an additional duty on clothing to compensate for labor and mill cost, contended that clothing would be no cheaper if the entire removal of duties on wool was made.

Eben S. Stephens, of Worcester, Mass., a wool manufacturer, advocated placing duties on the free list.

John P. Wood, of Philadelphia, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, told the committee he had accepted in good faith the assurance that the tariff would not be lowered, but that it would be a legitimate business. He said that while rates on some articles exceed protection requirements, the Tariff Board had showed the manufacturers realized no advantage of it as domestic production regulated prices within narrow limits of profit. The association stood generally for the present tariff.

Mr. Wood criticized the Democratic and compromise bills of the previous sessions of this Congress as destructive.

Pictures "Big Problems"

Mr. Wood refused to make any specific recommendation as to raw wool, though proposing the maintenance of the present tariff protection on woolen goods. He pictured "big problems" confronting the Democrats in attempting to carry out a tariff reduction plan.

He questioned the ability of the committee to classify the different commodities so as to apply a rate that would exactly fit each kind of wool.

Then, observed Chairman Underwood, "we have got to sail out in the dark and try to save the patient if we can."

Free pressed cloth was asked by J. J. Culbertson, of Paris, Tex., representing the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. Louis Newman, secretary of a Cleveland knitting mill company, protested against any radical reduction in the tariff on ready-made clothing, although he admitted that present duties on some of the cheaper goods were prohibitive.

Denies Pool Arrangement

Washington, January 27.—Andrew Preston, of Boston, president of the United Fruit Company, operating eighty-one freight and passenger steamers between the United States and the West Indies, told the House shipping committee to-day that his company was not a party to any pooling arrangement or agreement as to rates and service, and received no rebates or special rates from railroads.

Mr. Preston, questioned about the organization of the United Fruit Company with a capital of \$5,000,000 and its absorption of fruit companies with steamers between the West Indies and New York, Boston and Philadelphia, denied that the company used unfair tactics to crush rivals. He declared that notice of any change in prevailing rates would be given to the Panama Railroad Steamship line and the Hamburg-

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STOCKS RPE FOR STATE OF STEP IN

Sulzer Says Stock Exchange Abuses Must Be Stopped.

SENDS MESSAGE TO LEGISLATURE

Warns Lawmakers That Unless Evils Are Put Out of Existence They Must Not Be Surprised if Federal Government Takes Hand—His Recommendations.

Albany, N. Y., January 27.—State supervision and regulation of the New York Stock Exchange and other stock exchanges are advocated by Governor Sulzer in a message sent by him to the Legislature to-night.

The time is ripe, in the Governor's opinion, for the State to step in and end "flagrant abuses, shifty schemes and clever combinations to catch the unwary and to mislead the public."

To effect this, he recommends the enactment of a group of laws, at least one of which will provide imprisonment as a penalty for its violation. These laws, the Governor says, should apply to certain practices, which have been shown to exist by the Puffo committee and other investigators.

No Room for Doubt

"The testimony of some of the governors of the exchanges," Governor Sulzer says, "leaves no doubt in the minds of men of judgment that the exchanges have been either incapable or unwilling to devise those measures that will effectively eradicate the evils. It is now the obvious duty of the State, it seems to me, to devise the remedies. If the State neglects to do its plain duty, the State should not fault if the Federal government acts in the premises."

Among the measures which Governor Sulzer would have enacted into law are:

A law to distinguish clearly proper transactions of purchase and sale from those that are the result of combinations to raise or depress artificially the price of securities without regard to their true value or legitimate supply and demand.

A law to prohibit brokers from selling backward and forward among themselves blocks of particular stock with intent to deceive or mislead outsiders.

A law to prohibit brokers from selling for their own account the stocks they have been ordered to buy for their customers at the time the customers' orders were executed.

A law clearly prohibiting insolvent brokers from continuing to buy and sell after their become insolvent.

Make It Criminal Offense.

A law making it a criminal offense "to issue any statement or publish any advertisement as to the value of any stock or other security, or as to the financial condition of any corporation or company issuing or about to issue stock or securities, where any promise or prediction contained in such statement or advertisement is known to be false or to be not fairly justified by existing conditions."

Governor Sulzer also recommends, but leaves to the Legislature for decision changes in existing laws governing the growth of the State. This was the subject of a bill governing stock sales, the hypotheication of securities, bucket shops, usury, (under which head he classes the raising of call money, the relation of stock brokers and the consolidation of exchanges.)

Governor Sulzer to-night said that his embodying his specific recommendations are being drafted for introduction in the Legislature.

The Governor's message was referred without comment in both houses to committees.

Senator Wagner, the majority leader, announced that he would confer at once with legislators and other interested in the question, but that no action would be taken "until all sides have had a fair hearing."

CHARLES H. JONES DEAD

He Was Confederate Veteran and Famous Newspaper Man.

New York, January 27.—Colonel Charles H. Jones, a Confederate veteran and editor of national reputation, died yesterday in a sanitarium at Opedaletti, Italy. News of his death was received here to-day. He was sixty-four years old.

After the war he was for many years editor of the Eclectic Magazine and Appleton's Journal. In 1881 he went to Jacksonville, and began publication of the Florida Daily Times. Later he was in succession editor of the St. Louis Republican, now the St. Louis Republic, managing editor of the New York World and owner and publisher of several trade journals.

The Grand Duke Alexander, who took great interest in science, had expressed a desire to meet Dr. Edward Goodrich Acheson, the American scientist, who recently lectured before the Imperial Technological Society here.

This action of the grand duke is taken as an indication that the denunciation of the treaty of commerce between Russia and the United States is not resented by the Russian government.

RESENTMENT LACKING

Action of Grand Duke Taken to Show Russia's Feeling.

St. Petersburg, January 27.—Curtis Guild, United States ambassador, to-day gave a luncheon in honor of the Grand Duke Alexander Alexandovitch, brother-in-law of the Czar. This was the first occasion for many years on which a member of the Russian imperial family has been entertained at the American embassy.

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STRIKE TO CONTINUE

New York Waiters Refuse to Return to Work.

New York, January 27.—After a day of quiet during which hotel managers declared the waiters' strike had been broken and that numbers of the waiters were being applied for reinstatement, a crowd of 1,500 waiters in mass meeting early to-night voted unanimously to continue the strike until their demands had been granted.

Hardly had the result of the vote been announced before the strikers left the hall and began a demonstration in the hotel district. In front of the Hotel Imperial the strikers halted for a moment and several windows were broken, before police dispersed the crowd.

The mass-meeting, at which it was voted to continue the strike, it was reported, had been called by the executive committee of the International Hotel Workers' Union to urge the waiters to call the strike off, but the vote was taken before such action could be even broached.

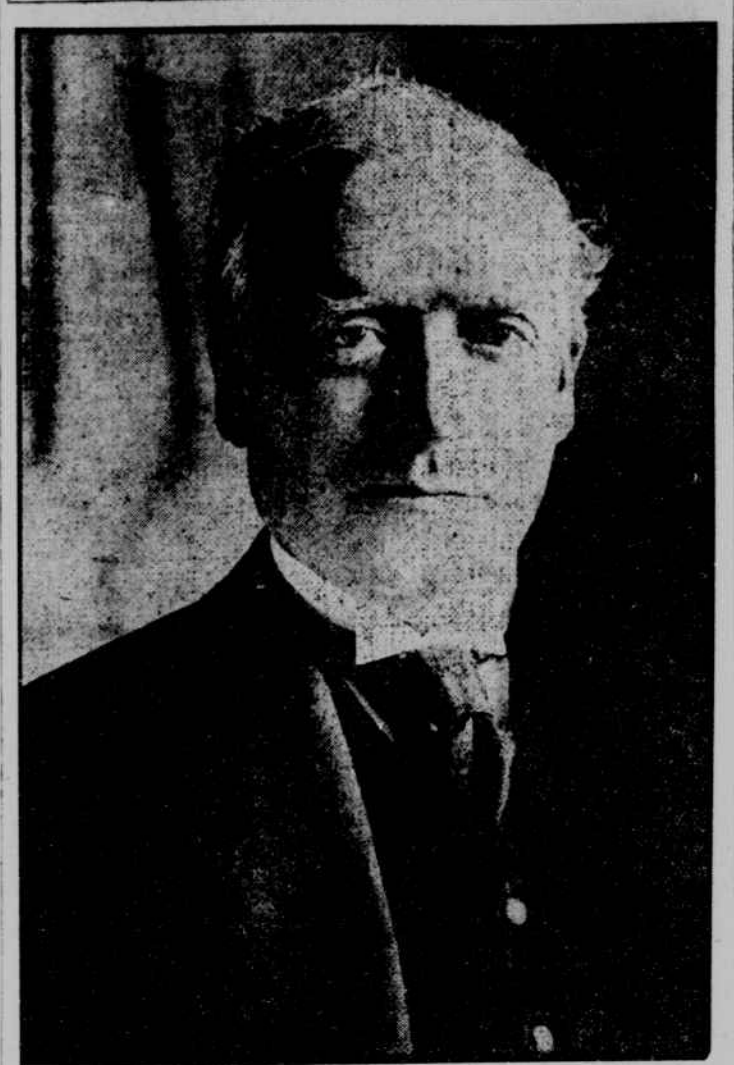
A statement was issued from union headquarters to-night ordering all striking waiters to report there to-morrow for strike duty assignments. The order stated that all who failed to report "would be under suspicion."

RACING BILL INTRODUCED

Measure Proposing Commission Presented in South Carolina House.

Columbia, S. C., January 27.—A bill was introduced in the lower house to-day which has for its object the appointment of a State horse racing commission to regulate racing in the State. If passed it probably will automatically repeal the present antiquated statute. The bill to abolish capital punishment was defeated by vote on the floor of the House to-day.

He Drops British Suffrage Bill



PREMIER ASQUITH.

ENVY FROM KING TROUBLE MAKER VISITS WILSON IN STEEL TRADE

Marquis de la Vega Inclan Regarded as Godsend When Brings Greetings From Spanish Ruler—Andrew Carnegie Got Out.

CAN'T COME TO AMERICA HE WOULDN'T STAY "PUT"

Laws of Spain Make His Proposed Trip Practically Impossible. Witness Testifies That Laird o' Skibo Did Not Abide by Agreements.

Trenton, N. J., January 27.—President-Elect Wilson to-day received greetings from the King of Spain through the Marquis de la Vega Inclan, the royal commissioner delegated to select a site for the Spanish exhibit at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco. It was the first message Mr. Wilson has received from an European ruler.

The envoy, besides conveying to the President-elect the King's personal message of good will, expressed in behalf of the King a deep interest in the exposition at San Francisco. He told the Governor that Spain had been planning a similar exposition for the same year, but now intended to postpone her world's fair until 1918.

The President-elect inquired if it was true that King Alfonso would visit the United States and learned that the laws and customs of Spain made it practically impossible for his monarch, to leave the country for any length of time.

Cabinet suggestions continued to pour in to-day. A committee from the National Grange came to discuss the secretaryship of agriculture with the President-elect, but mentioned no names. They simply urged the appointment of a certain type of official who would have both "the sympathy and support of the farmers of the country, and who possessed a scientific knowledge of agriculture."

In speaking of the conference later, the Governor said his callers had "punetically refrained from mentioning names, but urged the selection of a man who thoroughly understood the movement of agriculture."

The Governor's attention was called to dispatches stating that he contemplated a trip to Panama, the Philippines and Alaska during his administration.

"My thoughts just now," he commented, "do not extend beyond going to Washington and getting down to business. However, when business I have not thought of yet."

Subsequently, another rail pool was organized, in which Charles M. Schwab represented the Carnegie Company and Judge Elbert Gary, now chairman of the Steel Corporation, represented the Federal Steel Company.

"We would meet and suggest a price as among gentlemen, but as often we did not sell at the price agreed upon," explained the witness. This was in 1906. The Steel Corporation was organized in 1901 and Mr. Colton wanted to know if, by the agreement of the Carnegie, the Federal and the National Steel Companies, all consolidations in themselves, the Steel Corporation did not acquire "a percentage of the rail capacity of the country sufficient to control the price of standard rails."

"I don't think they could control the price, but their suggestions would be favorably considered," said the witness.

Mr. Colton pointed to the fact that since the organization of the corporation the price of rails had not varied from \$25 a ton.

"I should think that indicated that some understanding existed," said Mr. Scranton.

Corey Has No Animosity.

That one-fourth of the fortune of William E. Corey, the former president of the corporation, is invested in United States Steel securities was brought out to-day while Mr. Corey was completing his testimony. The information was elicited from Mr. Corey himself by the government counsel in an apparent effort to show that Corey was not under suspicion.

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WOMEN, IN RAGE, PLAY CAMPAIGN OF DESTRUCTION

They Are Furious Over Withdrawal of Franchise Bill.

BELIEVE TRICK HAS BEEN PLAYED

England on Brink of Suffragette Outbreak Which Will Make Former Ones Sink Into Insignificance—Thousands of Policemen on Guard to Prevent Outrages.

London, January 27.—England is on the brink of another campaign by the suffragettes in comparison with which former outbreaks of the militant women will appear insignificant.

To-night 2,000 policemen were engaged in dispersing huge crowds gathered near the Parliament buildings, shopkeepers were boarding up show windows and excited women were making incendiary speeches in several halls.

The women believe the politicians have played a carefully studied trick upon them and the decision of the government to drop the franchise bill is likely to lead to serious consequences.

In the House of Commons to-day, the Speaker, Mr. H. C. G. James, William Lowther, in response to an inquiry by the Prime Minister, announced that if any of the amendments to the franchise bill giving women the vote should be adopted he would be obliged to rule that they made it substantially a new bill, which would compel its withdrawal.

Useless to Proceed.

Mr. Asquith thereupon announced that the Cabinet had decided that under such circumstances it would be useless to proceed. This was announced to a crowded house which displayed more interest in the subject than had been shown in the last stages of the bill.

In the meantime, police in great numbers, mounted a nd afoot, were having difficulties outside the buildings keeping the vast crowds in check, while reserve forces stationed in courtyards and in the vicinity of Parliament were held in readiness to quell disorders of a more serious nature.

The suffragettes held heated meetings to-night. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and other leaders were warned both the enemies and the supporters of suffrage in the Cabinet for their treachery. They declared an end of the truce which the women had observed while awaiting Parliament's action on the bill.

"Deaths, not words," was the motto displayed above the platform where Mrs. Pankhurst spoke. She asserted that the women would consider human life sacred, but would do as much damage to property as possible.

Some of her lieutenants failed to agree with her policy. Miss Annie Kenny, one of the most prominent of the militants, advocated the smashing of both property and heads.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies adopted a resolution rejecting Mr. Asquith's offer of facilities for a private member bill next session. A number of speakers, however, were heard in support of action which for the present was secret, but which would surprise the world.

Women Are Arrested

Several women were arrested to-night, some of whom declined to give their names. One, believed to be Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, was captured in St. Stephen's Hall, leading to the House of Commons, where she was making a determined attack upon a large painting.

The police dispersed the crowd in Trafalgar Square, where a man and woman were trying to make speeches. The noted militant, Mrs. Despard, was taken to the police station with six others.

The big crowds which poured toward Westminster this afternoon and to-night were composed mostly of men who hoped to see an outbreak of the militant suffragettes. Policemen kept them moving and drove them down side streets. Everybody was good-natured, and there was much singing and cheering.

Practically the whole police force will be on duty all night. Strong guards are stationed at all the public buildings, and a special watch is being kept on post-offices and letter boxes.

Mrs. Pankhurst's denunciation of the government was fiery and bitter.

"The force of the reform bill is played out," she said. "Either those who framed the bill were ignorant of parliamentary procedure and they were unfit to occupy positions of responsibility or they were scoundrels of the worst sort. It has been a mock battle, all arranged. Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Lloyd George were seen going arm in arm to a music hall Saturday. Can you imagine them saying:

"Well, now that we have ditched the women, let us forget about it and go and see the cinematograph?" Strong faith in politicians and were likely to lose their faith in the average man she continued, and short of taking lives, the suffragettes were warranted in using all the methods employed in times of war."

No Respect for Man-Made Laws

Mrs. Despard at another meeting said:

"We are up against man-made law. We are going to show that the law cannot and shall not bind women by breaking the laws in every possible way. All who are in the front of the movement don't care in the least what happens to themselves."

Mrs. Drummond, president of the Women's Social and Political Union, has written to Chancellor Lloyd George asking him to receive another deputation to-morrow. One of the suffragette demands is that Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey, who supported the suffragist cause, should resign office.

Passes Assembly.

Albany, N. Y., January 27.—The Senate resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the enfranchisement of women passed the Assembly to-night. If it passes the Legislature of 1913 the question will be submitted to the voters of the State at the general election that year. The resolution contains a provision for the naturalization of alien women who become citizens.

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